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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	SADAF CHOUDHARY		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	257547
Center	Online	Date	10th Dec, 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. (150 words) 10
दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji was a Moderate Congress leader, whose newspaper 'Voice of India' became the international voice for Indian freedom struggle.

Belonging to wealthy Parsi community, he was the first Indian leader to be a member of British Parliament. He even set up his own outfit called East India Association in 1866 in Britain in order to campaign for Indian independence, & to turn public opinion against imperialism.

Back home in India, he was not only involved with Social Reform movements like Parsi Mazdayan Sabha, but was also a founding member of Indian National Congress in 1885

He presided over 3 Congress

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sessions, and became the one of the most decorated leader. He actively supported Swadeshi Movement in 1905, launched against partition of Bengal.

Being a polyglot, he made immense contribution in economic critique of British empire. He published the first Indian work over political economy of Raj, called the 'Drain of Wealth' from India as a morally wrong act of Britishers. Thus, he turned the tide of national movement against so-far hidden exploitative character of British rule.

Thus, he is rightly called as the 'Grand Old Man of India', in context of his indelible contribution to Indian national movement.

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2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरूद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Quit India movement was launched by Mahatama Gandhi in 1942, and is often called as the 'Most Ungandhian of ~~the~~ Gandhian Movements'.

* Factors leading to QIM

① Economic hardships of common masses after World War 2

② Failure of Cripps Proposal to evolve any power-sharing agreement

③ Increasing public resistance against INA trials

④ Gandhi Knew that the time was right because there was popular discontent against foreign rule, especially among traditional bulwark of Raj like the army & bureaucracy

* How it marked a new direction

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① After arrest of Congress leaders in one stroke, the leadership passed on to local grassroot leaders

② Participation of women in large numbers.
Ex → Aruna Asaf Ali unfurled the flag in Gowalia tank meeting

③ Participation of all political parties, except for fringe elements like RSS & Muslim League.
Ex → Socialists running underground network through JP Narayan & Lohia

④ Gandhi's refusal to condemn violence in response to larger violence being unleashed by British.

⑤ Setting up of parallel governments in many places. Ex → Tatiya Sarkar in Tamluk

Thus, Britishers came to realise that they would now inevitably have to concede some power to Indians, making our national struggle even more successful.

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3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

After the victory of Allied Powers (US, UK & USSR) over the Axis Powers (Italy, Germany & Japan), a new world order came into existence post - 1945.

* At Yalta Conference, countries decided to replace League of Nations with a more powerful international organisation. Thus, United Nations came into existence, along with its many specialized agencies like WHO, UNESCO, etc.

* There was a direct clash of ideas between US & USSR to gain world-wide hegemony. The world got divided into two camps: the Communist block & the Capitalist block.

* WWII led to strengthened national movement in colonies for independence. In the decade of 1960s alone, as many as 27 countries gained

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independence.

* With time, there was emergence of III pole in world order - the Non-Aligned movement, a group of nations staying away from conventional camps.
* The economic system also turned largely global, with financial market & institutional interlinkages. World Bank emerged as largest donor institution.
* North - South divide became prominent with diverging developmental experiences of the countries
* Arms race & messy balance - of power tactics

This world order of cold-war lasted until the dissolution of USSR in 1990, which further gave birth to a new US-centric world order.

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4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss. (150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India & Pakistan have always been estranged neighbours, but there have been scattered instances of cooperation between two as well. Simla Agreement & Lahore Declaration are two such examples.

* SIMLA DECLARATION

- Post - 1971 Bangladesh Liberation war
- Between Indira Gandhi (Indian PM) & Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (Pak PM)
- India had an upper hand due to winning the war, yet agreed to follow the principles of mutual existence & cooperation
- Both sides agreed to suspend hostilities, repatriate POWs, and work towards restoring diplomatic & economic relations

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* Lahore ~~Agreement~~ Declaration

- Post - Kargil war (1999)
- Between Vajpayee & Musharraf
- Particularly important because two sides were newly established nuclear weapon states
- Organised after USA's intervention to defuse Kargil tensions
- Both sides agreed for Bus diplomacy between Punjab & Pakistani Punjab (ASR - Lahore) as well as Kashmir & Ghulam Kashmir
- To discuss & find a solution of border dispute as well as the delineation of Siachen Glacier.

Thus, in the pressurized atmosphere, these two agreements emerged as the rays of hope. However, not much changed on the ground because of Pakistani deep state, which caused the bonhomie to end in attack on Indian Parliament (2001)

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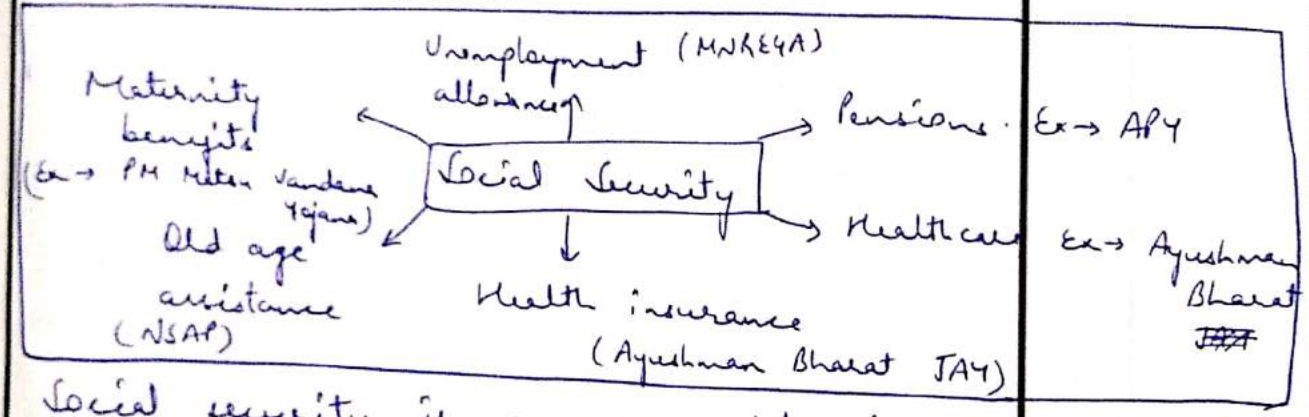
5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security refers to the insurance provided by the state to its citizens in order to ensure their quality of life in all spheres.



Social security is a very wide term, including both social & economic empowerment.

* Economic : ① Provision for food, nutrition, health & education, etc.
② Helps not only in leading a productive life, but also adds to national GDP
③ Improves agency of women by making them financially stable
④ Acts as a safety net for tough times

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* Social Empowerment : ① Women empowerment through better health & education. Helps them fight social evils like dowry, female infanticide, etc.

② Empowerment of elderly by providing avenues for active & safe ageing

③ Looking after marginalized sections of society like SC, ST & OBC.
Ex → Ashram schools for SCs

Hence, social security is a necessary safety net, especially for countries like India where so many inequalities still exist. However, the resource constraint with government also makes it imperative to go for targeted & inclusive social security programmes.

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6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. (150 words) 10
उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation means contraction of space & time, when the whole world is one-tap away, and in fact starts looking like a global village.

Since 1990, globalisation has been the defining feature of the world's economic, socio-cultural as well as political systems.

* LOCAL IN GLOBAL :→ ① Small producers getting opportunities to showcase their products globally

② International migration leading to demand for local products globally.
Ex → Indian spices

③ Travel & tourism so entrenched in today's world, putting local destinations on global maps.
Ex → Rishikesh emerging as adventure tourism hotspot

④ Cultural enclaves being created globally.

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Ex → A locality called 'Little India' in Great Britain

* GLOBAL IN LOCAL :→ ① Consumers worldwide getting options to buy & use global products
Ex → popularization of Coca-Cola

② Global firms setting up businesses in earlier non-descript locations.
Ex → Factories in Solan (HP)

③ Global culture making inroads.
Ex → Sunburn (Goa) bringing together global & local artists

④ Outsourcing of jobs from foreign countries ; Ex → IT, BPO, etc

⑤ Foreign universities setting up campuses everywhere

Thus, the world is shrinking by every passing day, and globalisation has emerged as an irreversible trend of our day.

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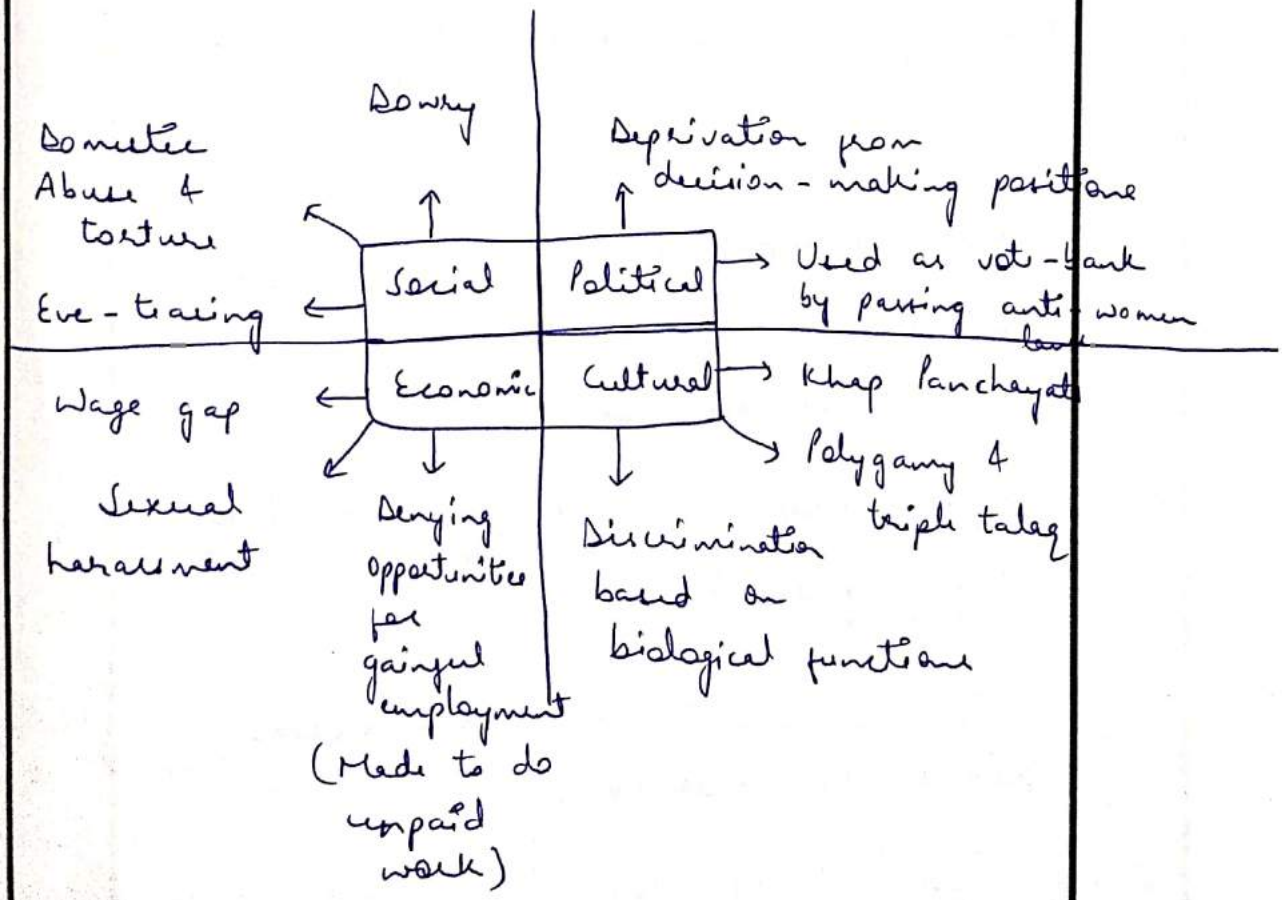
7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.

(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Recently released NCRB data 2019 shows an increase in crime against women by 5% over last year. The lockdown imposed due to COVID-19 has made the situation even worse.



FACETS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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* Addressing Gender Violence

① Effective implementation of laws
Ex → Triple Talaq Act, 2020

② Generating social awareness, esp. among boys in schools & colleges

③ Prohibiting indecent portrayal of women by media

④ Making women financially independent
Ex → SHG programmes

⑤ Skill development & employment
Ex → 33% jobs in MNREGA reserved for women

⑥ Empowering & training Panchayati Raj representatives

⑦ Gender-sensitive administration, police & judiciary

Women form half the population of India; there is a need to put their skills to right use if we want to be a $5T economy by 2025

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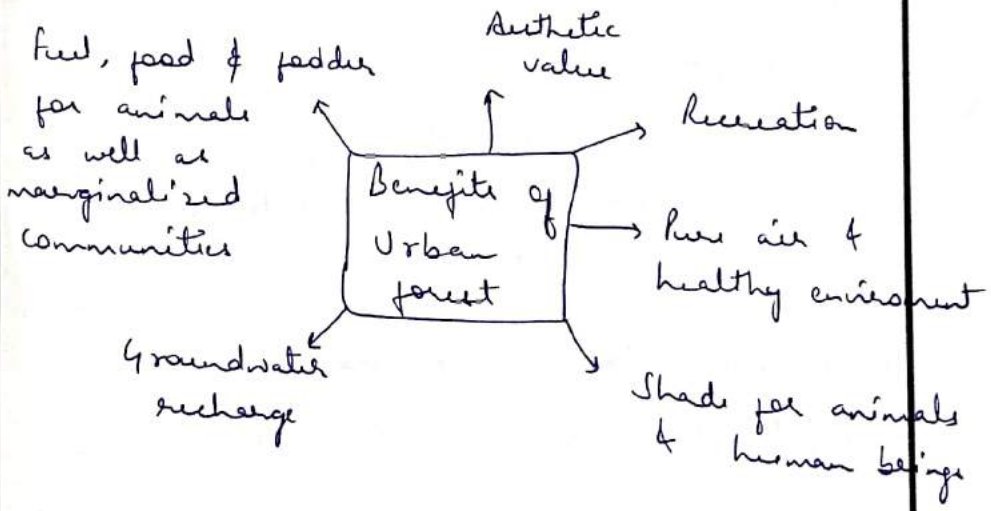
8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. **(150 words) 10**
शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

National Commission on Agriculture (1976) defines Urban forest as the afforestation carried out in urban areas in the form of parks, public places, roads, residential & office complexes, etc.



* Steps taken by govt. to promote Urban Forestry

① Nagar Vana Udyan Yojana (planting public forests of 25 acres in 200 cities)

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② Mandatory to earmark 1% of budget for planting trees in every highway construction project

③ CAMPA for planting the ~~same~~ same amount of area that is being deforested for developmental projects

④ Afforestation component in Jal - Shakti Abhiyan

⑤ Watershed development projects inevitably include afforestation initiatives.
Ex → Neeru - Meeru (AP)

⑥ Promoting CSR activities in the field of urban afforestation.

Trees are not only instrumental for providing good life to human beings, but they also have an intrinsic value. Govt. needs to implement all the schemes with vigour, alongwith constant monitoring. m-Hariyali app is a good step in right direction.

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9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

From East to West, globalisation has integrated the world in a seen-never-before way. The presence of Silicon Valley in US & the Silicon Plateau in Bangalore (India), in the field of IT industry, is a testimony to this.

Information technology refers to the use of information flow to generate values for the enterprises. The very core of globalisation is formed by this IT industry. However, as vice-versa, globalisation has also impacted the IT industry equally.

① The development in computing technology & IT made the concept of location redundant in 'itself'. These industries are no-longer location based, and thus can be located anywhere in the world.

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(2) The provision of outsourcing work to cheaper & labour-intensive locations like India, Indonesia, S. Africa, etc. has made IT industry truly global.

(3) Emergence of MNCs in developing countries themselves, building upon their 3 decades of IT experience.
Ex → Infosys & TCS

(4) There are, however, concerns about data security, privacy & IPR. This has started a new form of protectionism. Ex → China

(5) IT industry redefined the services industry, by even providing the option of work-from-home.

Thus, IT industry has emerged as the pioneer in globalisation. With the advent of IR 4.0 on the horizon, things are only going to get more decentralized & delocalized.

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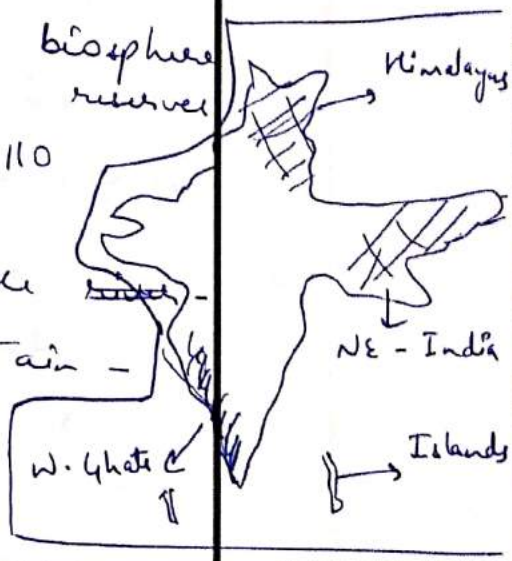
10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ecological tourism refers to unconventional form of tourism which is closer to nature, more adventurous & also sustainable ecologically.

In India, eco-tourism is fast gaining pace due to our rich ecological profile:

① 4 world biodiversity hotspots
② 11 MAB UNESCO - accredited biosphere reserves
③ 515 wildlife sanctuaries & 110 national parks
④ Commercial tourism sites like ~~river~~ - river rafting in Rishikesh, mountain - hiking in NE - India, etc.



ECO - TOURISM HOTSPOTS IN INDIA

★ CHALLENGES : ① Low awareness
② Lack of infrastructure
③ Tourism sector largely unorganized in such places
④ Need for supportive govt. policies

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(5) Lack of properly laid down regulatory framework & safety measures

* STEPS TAKEN BY GOVT

(1) Infrastructure development in such areas. Ex → Char dham highway project to Gangotri National Park

(2) Marketing campaigns through 'Incredible India 2.0'

(3) Eco-tourism packages by Indian Railways. Ex → W. Ghats express

(4) Financial assistance through Tourism Development Finance Corporation (TFDC)

(5) Sustainability & cleanliness awareness generation by linking tourism to Swachchh Bharat Abhiyan.
Ex → Swachchh Iconic Place award

India has huge tourism potential, and currently it is third largest employment providing sector. Government is taking right steps, but it will need active collaboration of all stakeholders to be successful.

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11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. (250 words) 15
प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Both Buddhism & Jainism arose in 4th century BC against Brahmanical dominance. Founded by Gautama Buddha & Mahavira respectively, they were quick to spread across the Indian subcontinent.

Not only in the sphere of religion, these 2 religions also marked their indelible impact in the sphere of culture as well. Their literature was sumptuous: Buddhists had Pitakas as well as Avadanas, while Jainas had Agamas. They gave rise to many regional languages.

In sculpture, they inspired the vision of artists. Ex → Gandhara Buddhas & Gupta bronzes of various tirthankaras.

In the field of architecture also, their contribution is unparalleled.

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* Buddhist Architecture

① Most striking examples are the caves hewn out in granite rocks for Buddhist monks to live in.
Ex→ Ajanta, Ellora, etc.

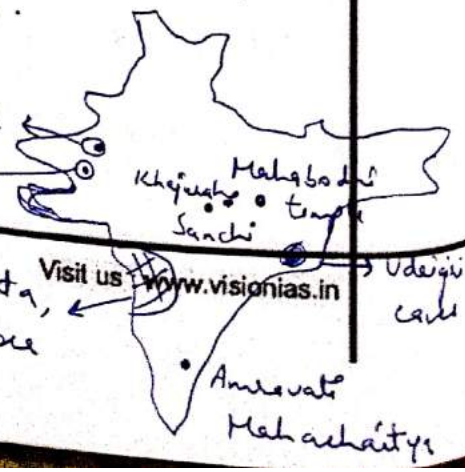
② Their universities at Nalanda & Vikramshila housed ~~10K~~ 10K students, and are architectural marvels

③ Mahabodhi temple in Gaya is an ex. of Vesara style of architecture

④ Their stupas & inscriptions are found all over Indian subcontinent, as far as the Central Asia

⑤ Sanchi stupa & Mahachaitya at Amravati are known for ~~their~~ their artistic beauty, with gracefully carved relief panels.

BUDDHIST & JAINISM ARCHITECTURAL SITES



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* JAINA ARCHITECTURE

① They also have cave architecture, which is even more elaborate than the ones in Buddhist caves.
Ex → Ellora, Udaigiri - Khandagiri, etc.

② Built temples in sandstone across N. India, most prominent being Khajuraho temple

③ Their lavishly carved pillars, and the concept of arches, was used later in many other buildings.
Ex → Ranakpur temple (Udaipur)

④ Later on built temples in white marble, with hugely carved interiors while usually bare exteriors. Ex → Dilwara temple (Mt. Abu)

Thus, both of them made huge contribution to the architecture of ancient India, and helped in making it the cultural capital of the world

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12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. (250 words) 15

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian National Congress was set up in 1885 while the Viceroyship of Lord Dufferin. However, his predecessors shaped the events leading to formation of Congress in significant ways.

* Reactionary Policies of Lord Lytton

① His policy of proud reserves, leading to III Anglo-Indian war. This caused a discontent among Indian masses due to huge economic & military losses

② Delhi Durbar of 1876, when the country had faced 3 consecutive droughts & was reeling under famine. This exposed the true nature of British rule

③ Vernacular press act of 1878 suppressing

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the fundamental freedom of speech & press

(4) Arms act, introduction of ~~strato~~ statutory civil services, lowering the age of entry into civil services were some other grievances that led to widespread public mobilization

But Lytton was soon followed by a liberal Viceroy Lord Ripon in 1878, whose reformative policies gave hopes to Indians for a better future

(1) Issued Magna-carta of local self-govt, intended to give Indians more representation in local self government

(2) Financial sustainability of provinces, by giving them share from central revenues as well as allowing them to raise their own revenue.

(3) Brought Ilbert Bill to eliminate racial discrimination in the

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judicial appointments of Indians

(7) Repeal of unpopular bills like VPA, 1878 & Arms Act

However, these factors were just one of contributing factors. There were other more imp. factors also, which ultimately led to formation of INC:

(1) History of political mobilization through British Indian Society, Indian League, etc.

(2) Growth of education & awareness among Indian middle class

(3) Social reform movements during 18th & 19th centuries

(4) Growing trend of nationalism world over.

Thus, rise of INC was a complex phenomenon, but most important nonetheless. It changed the course of Indian history, & helped in India emerging as an independent nation again.

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13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Noted historian Bipan Chandra called Gandhiji as 'Master strategist', who never left ball in Britishers' court. He changed his methods of struggle to suit the changing needs & circumstances of the Indian national movement.

① Phase of Experimentation

He arrived in India in 1910, but kept a low-profile. He attended various meetings of different political parties, toured across the country & talked to common masses. Only when his uncompromising stance on Non-violence was accepted by Congress, he started taking part in grassroot activities. The Champaran Satyagraha marked his expt. with civil disobedience, while Ahmedabad

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Mill strike was his expt. with hunger strike unto death.

② Phase of Mass Movement

He launched Non-cooperation movement in 1921 against following:

- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- Rowlatt Act in which
- Khilafat issue due to WWI

Before the NCM, Congress was largely an upper-caste, upper-class urban phenomenon. But Gandhiji made it a mass party. He gave the techniques of Satyagraha & Ahimsa to fight the unparalleled might of Britishers

③ Phase of Active Disobedience

Gandhiji upped the ante with Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932. This time, he not only practised non-cooperation with the Britishers, but also actively broke the law.

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This CDM gave a new lease of life to Indian National Movement, and Britishers were forced to negotiate with Indians as equals for the I time (RTCs).

④ Phase of Revolt

Quit India movement was not only radical, but also violent. By now, Gandhiji had tested the capacity of masses, and was also aware of collapsing British power. Thus, he gave the call for 'Do or Die' so as to bring down the Raj in one stroke.

Hence, Gandhiji was a natural leader; he was both principled as well as flexible. It was his principled stance only, because of supporting & protecting minorities left in India after partition, that ultimately led to his assassination by a reactionary element. But even in this, he gave India a call to be united, secular & inclusive.

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14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. (250 words) 15
औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Imperialism refers to practice of gaining control, power or influence over political & economic sphere of any territory outside the borders of imperial country. It can be gained militarily, economically or through any other means, the most common of which is colonialism.

Imperialism ~~sta~~ started in 16th century, and grew with leaps & bounds till 18th century. But with the advent of Industrial Revolution (IR), it slowed down a bit ? since profits were now available in the host country itself.

However, once the European markets got saturated & the competition for new markets began, imperialism was reinvigorated. This new phase of imperialism,

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from late 18th century to WWI, is called as NEW IMPERIALISM and was largely ~~dxn~~ driven by IR.

* How IR fuelled even new Imperialism?

① ECONOMIC : ⊙ IR was based on the profit motives. It can be achieved through new markets & cheap labour, both of which were provided by colonies

⊙ Colonies acted as source of raw materials, and this change in agricultural production pattern was possible only through capturing political power

⊙ Protectionist economic policies in Europe made it imperative to protect colonies from foreign influence.

② STRATEGIC : ⊙ Safeguarding transportation routes

⊙ International trade made it imp. to control lines of communication to gain trade monopoly

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③ TECHNOLOGICAL : ⊙ Growth of steam engine & steam-ships made it easier to carry out international trade as well as maintain colonies

⊙ Technologically advanced weapons

④ INTERNATIONAL : ⊙ Discovery of oil resources in many colonies made them internationally coveted territories

⊙ Matter of prestige

⊙ Chain effect, as countries acquire more colonies to safeguard their existing colonies.

Hence, IR pulled the imperialism all over the world, giving it a second lease of life. On the other hand, colonialism retarded the pace of IR in developing countries, leading to double burden on the part of colonies.

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15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste System is a unique feature of Indian society. Flowing from the Varna System of Vedic age, which was primarily based upon occupation, it has now manifested into Jati system. It is ascribed, i.e., based on birth, universal & hierarchial system of social organization

Despite numerous socio-religious reform movements since 19th century, e.g., Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Self-respect movement, etc. caste has proved to be a resilient phenomenon. It withered away many political, social & economical changes, and kept on emerging as 'mosaic of the Indian society'.

★ Caste in Politics

① The Congress System of domination

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(a term coined by Rajni Kothari) started disintegrating when powerful OBCs came out of it during late - 1960s.

② Since then, OBCs form the most numerous MPs as well as hold power in local self - govt. institutions

③ The caste mobilization continued, and another group of Dalits came into political arena during 1990s. The formation of BSP by Kanshiram in 1984 paved way for I Dalit CM, Km. Mayawati in UP during 1990s.

④ BJP mobilized a coalition of upper & ultra - lower marginalized caste, to achieve historical majority in 2014.

⑤ In this sense, caste became politicised & politics became casticized.

★ Caste in Socio - cultural Milieu

① Usually the upper castes were landowners, and this income from land helped

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then get settled in urban areas & start their own businesses. Thus, the emergence of upper class coincided with upper castes

② The another group of powerful landowning upper - OBCs reaped benefits of Green revolution, and became economically & politically dominant

③ The SCs & STs remained on the sidelines, both during Command & Control economy as well globalization phase. Even govtl. development programs could not help in alleviating poverty among them. Ex → STs have double poverty rate than the General population.

Hence, caste has been the bedrock of Indian society, despite constitution explicitly prohibiting discrimination through Art. 14, 15, 17 & 21. Govt. policies of affirmative action did yield some results, but there is still much left to be done.

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16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism refers to the affinity of people for their regions, which far exceeded their loyalty towards the nation. Thus, if not handled properly, it sometimes gives rise to secessionist & exclusionist tendencies.

* ~~But~~ THREAT TO NATIONAL INTEGRITY

① In the words of Sanjeev Baruah, "the identity of people as Punjabis or Marathis are centuries old, while their identity as Indians are just 70 years old". Thus, if any attempt is made to compromise with these identities, it is often met with emotionally charged responses.

② The history has not been very bright

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about regional trends in India.
Ex → Naga insurgency is still active after decades, the demand for Khalistan raises its head every now and then, etc.

③ Other factors like unequal economic development, political tussle between regional parties, interstate border disputes, etc. have the potential to precipitate new crises of regionalism

④ Handling civilians protesting against their own govt is often double-edged sword.

⑤ Son-of-soil theory has many a times caused migrant exodus, and thus creating law-&-order conditions.
Ex → MNS in Bombay

* REGIONALISM AS THE SOLⁿ, & NOT PROBLEM

① Noted social scientist Atul Kohli says that if regionalism is problem, regionalism is also a solution.

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② Indian federation has sufficient provisions to accommodate differences. Ex → Art. 371 giving autonomy to several NE - region

③ It helps in facilitating political participation of erstwhile inactive people.
Ex → Formation of Jharkhand state due to Adivasi movements

④ Makes India a land of diversity, i.e., Salad Bowl Theory.

Sarkaria Commission & Punchhi Commission

while examining the state question asked Centre to deal with various regional aspirations in a customised & democratic manner. Indian govt. has done a good job upto now to keep the country integrated, while Pak had to go through territorial breakup within 30 yrs of its formation.

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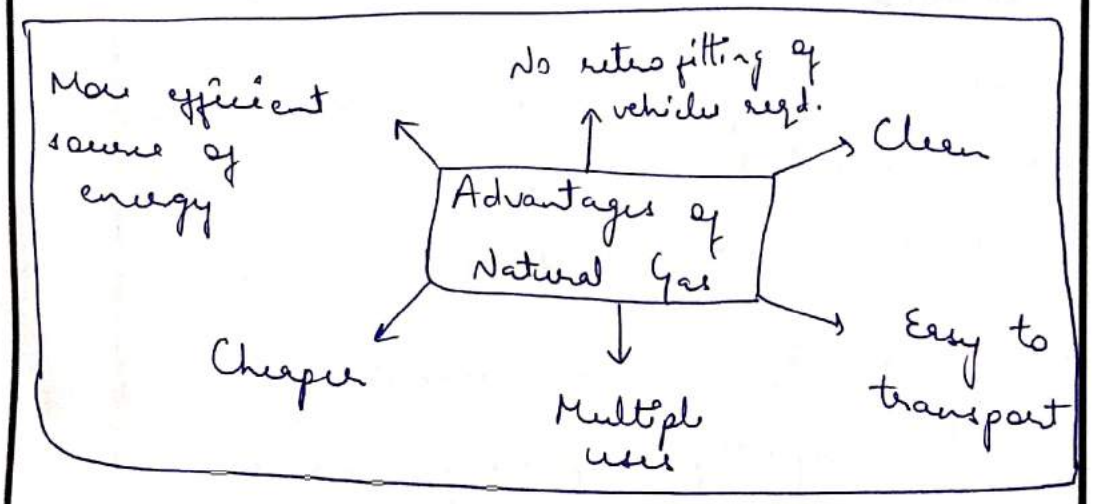
17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Natural gas is an important natural energy resource, often occuring above the layer of petroleum in sedimentary rocks, but also without it sometime.



Currently, natural gas accounts for 20% of total global demand, and it's projected to increased further to 30% by 2030.

* USES OF NATURAL GAS

① Source of transport in the form of

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CNG (compressed natural gas)

② Industrial use, especially in bauxite & fertilizer production

③ Petrochemical industry, for production of various organic chemicals

④ Household energy consumption, in the form of City Gas distribution network

⑤ Steel industry is the largest consumer, as integrated steel plants are shifting towards less-polluting sources

⑥ Power-plants, with natural-gas based plants rapidly replacing polluting coal-based power plants

★ DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL GAS

⊙ INDIA : ① Bombay High
② Assam & adjoining areas
③ Krishna Godavari basin
④ Jaisalmer & surrounding areas

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- Global : ① Russia largest producer
  ② Qatar & Dubai holds impressive reserves
  ③ Also found in N. Africa, Australia & South China Sea.

NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION

Thus, Natural gas is fast becoming a major energy source, replacing both coal & oil. However, there is a need to use it efficiently, sustainably and responsibly so as to ensure its replenishment naturally.

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18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. (250 words) 15

महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

There is a chain of mountains running across Asian & African continents, and in the middle of this lies the Great Rift Valley System. (GRV)

formed approx. 35M years ago, this GRV system is 7000 Km long. It stretches from Lebanon in Asia to Tanzania in Africa, running across several nations as well as geographical features. In the upper half also lies the Red Sea, while in the lower half it get splitted into 2 parts : Eastern & western.

~~Lath~~ Numerous block mountains, rivers & lakes characterised this system, River Nile being one of them.

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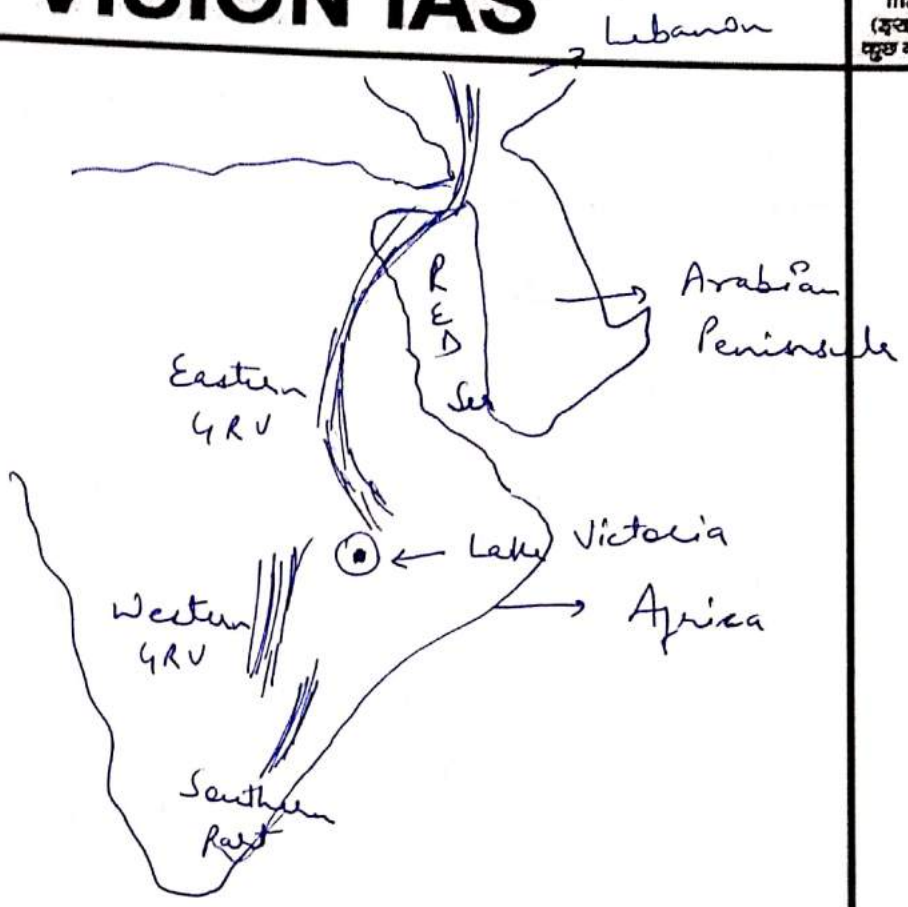
GREAT RIFT VALLEY SYSTEM



* RIFT VALLEY FORMATION

① According to theory of plate tectonics, the earth is composed of several minor & 7 major plates

② Two plates often tend to push each other away due to circulating magma beneath them, which generates energy required

③ These plates are held together by friction of overlying rock strata.

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(4) At one point of time, the energy to repel overcomes the overlying friction, & the ~~pat~~ plates move away, leaving in between a rift valley.

(5) The adjoining areas get transformed into block mountains, whose raised part is called horst & the subsided part is called graben.

(6) With time, rift valleys get filled with soil or water, depending upon geographical & climatic conditions, giving rise to new landforms.

Apart from continents, rift valleys also exist inside the ocean, with Mid-Atlantic ridge being the largest rift valley anywhere on the earth.

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19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications.
(250 words) 15

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India occupies 2.4% of world's area, hosts 18% of population & has just 4% of water resources. Even these scarce resources are unsustainably exploited, polluted & neglected.

From a land of thousands of rivers, India is fast moving towards being a water scarce country. Acc. to NITI Aayog, 600M people in India faces regular water scarcity.

* FACTORS LEADING TO WATER DEPLETION

① Political : ⊙ Inter-state water disputes, leading to total neglect of rivers in political tussle

⊙ No institutionalised mechanism for conservation of water resources

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- Free water & electricity used as political sops for farmers, inspite of the fact that agriculture consumes 90% of water resources
- Water not becoming mainstream political issue for mobilization

(2) Economic : - Industries indiscriminately using water for maximizing production

- Not using anti-pollution measures due to cost considerations
- Poors not having any alternative, in the form of either resources or technology, to use less water-polluting activities
- No governmental incentives for water conservation

(3) Geographic : - 60% are dependent upon monsoons for irrigation, leading to over-exploitation of groundwater in such regions

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- More population in plains make them more water - stressed as well as polluted
- India lying in tropical region, with avg. rainfall less than 75 cm
- Half of the country in west hardly has any significant river system.

★ IMPLICATIONS OF WATER DEPLETION

1. Adverse effect on industries
2. Food crisis due to low agricultural output
3. Contaminated water leading to ailments in human beings & animals.
   Ex → Fluoride & Arsenic contamination
4. Drought & desertification more widespread & frequent
5. Ecological imbalance, leading to biodiversity loss

Thus, India needs to sustainably use its water resources. Govt. policies like Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Jal Jeevan Mission are good steps in right direction.

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20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. (250 words) 15
पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateau refers to a flat upland surface, which is relatively higher than its surrounding areas but is not a mountain. Usually, they are igneous territories, holding large wealth of minerals & energy resources.

★ FORMATION OF PLATEAUS

① Volcanic : Formed after volcanic eruption, which results in lava flows to hundreds of kilometres. This lava solidifies & into granite surface, and gives rise to a plateau.
Ex → Deccan Plateau

② ~~Lava~~ Magma Upwelling : Sometimes the eruption doesn't happen due to peculiar geographic conditions of a region, and the protruding

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magma results into upliftment of the surface. Ex → Colorado plateau

③ Erosion : High relief are reduced into plateaus due to erosion by wind, river or glacier.
Ex → Tibetan plateau

* FEATURES OF DECCAN PLATEAU

① Oldest piece of landmass on earth, broke away from Gondwanaland 200M years ago

② After colliding with Eurasia, been standing as a stable block for past 60M years

③ Deccan volcanism helped in formation of many of its geographical features.
Ex → Somal hills in Karnataka

④ Surrounded by Aravalli in north, W. Ghats in west & E. Ghats in east.

⑤ Its eastward extension found in NE - India, called Meghalaya plateau & Karbi - Anglong plateau

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(6) Numerous mountain ranges : Sahyadris, Anamalai, Nilgiri, etc.

(7) Numerous rivers : Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, etc.

(8) Orientation : Tilted towards east in lower half & NE in upper half

* Economic Significance

(1) Holds majority of coal & iron ore reserves. Ex → Damodar valley

(2) Gold reserves in Kolar mines

(3) Bauxite & Manganese found in Orissa

(4) Uranium & Thorium in Kerala

(5) Biodiversity hotspot : W. Ghats

(6) Industrial regions : ○ Mumbai - Pune belt
○ Bangalore - Chennai belt
○ Vishakhapatnam - Vizag belt

(7) Almost All the major ports. Ex → Chennai, Paradip, etc.

(8) Hydroelectricity & dams.
Ex → Sivasamudram falls

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	SADAF CHOUDHARY		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	257547
Center	Online	Date	17/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India.

(150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Art. 338) is a body looking after the interests of one of the most vulnerable social groups in India. Though original constitution had only provided for one commissioner, with time it has evolved into a multi-member body (5).

Its major functions include:

1. Checking sufficiency of constitutional safeguards provided for SCs.
2. Suggesting policy formulations
3. Looking into complaints of violations of constitutional & legal safeguards.

It has been successful in safeguarding the interests of SC in many fields:

1. Bhanwari devi rape case
2. Instrumental behind legal provisions for banning manual scavenging (2013 Act)

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③ Rescuing bonded labourers from Gujarat

However, the recent Hathras rape case signifies the lack of wide-scale deterrance against crimes related to SCs.
Thus, there is a need to make NCSC an even more powerful body :-

① It lacks independent budgetary powers required to maintain its autonomy

② The appointment process has largely been bureaucratised, leading to lack of expertise in the body

③ Lack of investigative staff, making its tasks tenuous

④ It has only recommendatory powers, & can't punish the accused.

Thus, there is a need for more vibrant, responsive & strong NCSC.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

RPA, 1951 deals with all the matters related to elections in India, a task most important for a vibrant democracy.

Section 8 of RPA debars any person convicted for more than 2 years from contesting elections. Apart from this, it also prohibits several morally significant crimes like dowry, untouchability, etc.

However, there have always been loopholes in the law, that the political parties use to pursue the interests of candidates with criminal backgrounds. The presence of 43% MPs with criminal records prove this point. Some of these are:

① It made distinction between sitting MPs/MLAs & the contesting persons. However, SC in Lily Thomas Case

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nullified this distinction

② It allows a detained person to contest the elections, despite him being unable to vote.
(Jan Chowkidar case)

③ It has not been able to check nexus between muscle & money power, making Indian elections one of the most expensive in the world.

Thus, there is a need to make this law more inclusive, updated & stringent, so that it can deter the criminals from entering politics. Legalising MCC & giving ECI power to deregister political parties can be a better ways to stop criminalisation of politics

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3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, SC instructed all the states to set-up Gram Nyayalayas, in accordance with Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008'. This order came in background of the fact that ~~so~~ only 200 GNs have been set up in past 10 years as against expected 5000.

* GRAM NYAYALAYAS : ⊙ Set up by state govt. in consultation with state HC
⊙ Presiding officer = Judicial magistrate of first class
⊙ Mobile courts at intermediate level
⊙ Deals with both civil & criminal cases
⊙ Not bound by rules of evidence & follow principle of natural justice

* CHALLENGES ⇒ ① Lack of funds : Though govt provides 20L for each,

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they have either been insufficient or often misutilised

② Lack of functionaries : Not many lawyers, notary or officials want to work in rural areas

③ Non-uniform jurisdiction : Each state delineates their jurisdiction in the executive order, and hence there is uniformity of both the procedures as well as ~~judg~~ jurisdiction.

In order to fulfill the DPSP 39A for providing free legal aid to every citizen, there is a need to empower & mainstream CNs.

* WAY FORWARD : ① Separate budget
② Effective monitoring process
③ Separate judicial cadre
④ Spreading awareness among common people

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4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country.

(150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Decision-making forms the core of Governance in any country. The efficiency, effectiveness & responsiveness of a government can be gauged by its quality of decisions.

India, for most part of its post-independence existence, followed a centralized decision-making policy. However, this not only resulted into wasteful use of resources, but even turned authoritarian after some point, e.g. Indira Gandhi's forced family control measures.

Thus, the country has evolved several ALTERNATIVE decision-making approaches, depending upon the demand of tasks:

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① Local Self-govt : decentralising & devolving authority to local representatives having grass-root level knowledge

② Community DM : Gram Sabha in V Scheduled areas are empowered to decide on minor forest, water & mineral resources

③ Committee DM : Parliamentary committees provides an efficient & responsive mechanism for effective legislations & budgetary controls

④ Closed-group DM : Some tasks requiring secrecy & expertise are often dealt within elite circles.
Ex → NSA, PMO, etc.

Hence, decision-making in a diverse country like India is bound to be diverse for good governance.

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5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Democracy is a government by the people, for the people & of the people. However, the existence of this system depends upon an elite machinery : the bureaucracy. Such is the paradoxical relationship between these two.

* COMPLEMENTARY : ① People's representatives formulate policies, bureaucrats implement them

② Democracy can lead to chaos due to popular participation, bureaucracy helps in maintaining law & order

③ Democracy is all about transition of power on the whims of people. bureaucracy provides a continuation in administration

④ Representatives often have popular mandate but lacks expertise, which is provided

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by the bureaucracy

* PARADOXICAL : ① Democratic representatives often seek to undermine bureaucracy to further their political interests

② Transfers, disciplinary proceedings, etc. are used as means to punish bureaucrats seen to be belligerent

③ Bureaucracy, being the strongest interest group in India, often seeks to further its interests at the cost of people

④ The relationship between people & bureaucrats is hardly one of service-provider, but rather that of personal despotism.

There is a need to strengthen 'Steel frame of India' so as to preserve the largest democracy in the world.

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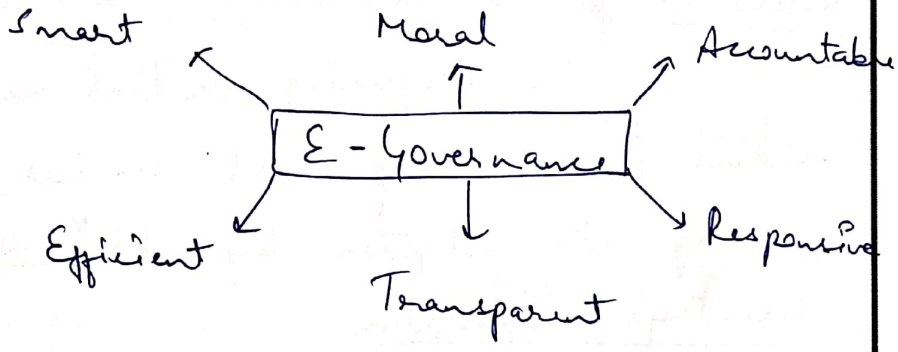
6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E-governance refers to reinventing & reimagining governmental process through the use of ICT.
— II ARC

*



* Transforming Govt.

① Direct citizen connect. Ex → CPGRAMS to handle citizen grievances

② Door-step service delivery. Ex → e-PDS in Delhi

③ All-time accessible, anywhere available governance. Ex → Land records

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modernization process, helping people to access them any time, anywhere.

(9) No discretion, No corruption. Ex → CSC reducing citizen-facing nature of bureaucracy, helping in reducing corruption & delays.

* PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

(1) Preference for e-governance. Ex → People preferring Aadhar as a means for accessing govt. services, showing its adoption by 95% of country's adult population

(2) Reaching all strata of society. Ex → Farmers selling their produce through e-NAM

(3) Success of PM-Jan Dhan Yojana, giving a boost to e-banking

Thus, good governance rests on two pillars of citizen's participation & govt's responsiveness, and e-governance is acting as a bridge between these two.

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7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Govt. has recently passed Transgender Persons Act, 2019, providing many socio-cultural rights & medical benefits for transgenders. Ex → right to reside in a shared household, or the provision for separate ~~wa~~ facilities for them in hospitals.

However, one provision has attracted significant public scrutiny : the District - Magistrate will issue a sex-certificate to the transgender person certifying his/her preferred gender

But this goes against the spirit of NALSA judgement, where the SC has given everyone a right to identify their gender, irrespective of the gender assigned to them on birth.

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This provision of the Act has some egregious limitations like:

1. Taking away a legal right for self-determination
2. Concentration of authority in one person
3. Repeated needs to get the certificate after every sex-reassignment surgery

Thus, it will make the whole process bureaucratised, and will also deprive transgenders of their Right to Equality (Art. 14). If no hetro-person needs sex certificate for ~~grounds~~ claiming social benefits, asking one from transgenders is a blatant discrimination against an already marginalised community

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8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.

(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

WHO defines universal health coverage as the provisions making sure that everyone has access to effective, affordable & quality Healthcare, needed to live a productive and active life.

In India, Ayushman Bharat can be said to be first step towards UHC. However, it only covers 33% of total population (130 Cr), having behind a large chunk of people for sub-standard & costly private healthcare. Thus, Right to Health is the need of have because:

① Instrumental for fulfilling right to life & dignity (Art. 21)

② Education is already a fundamental right

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③ India is a welfare state, and investing in its human resources is important for taking advantage of its demographic dividend

④ Every year, 7% population is pushed BPL due to out-of-pocket expenditure

⑤ DPSP makes it imperative for striving towards health & well-being of people

★ CONSTRAINTS FOR UHC

- Budgetary pressure, leading to lack of resources in other fields
- Lack of universal targeting mechanism, weeding out well-off people
- Lack of data, for providing required services
- Lack of professionals like nurses & doctors

India needs to progressively work towards UHC if it wants to emerge as a skill capital of the world, as well as a global superpower.

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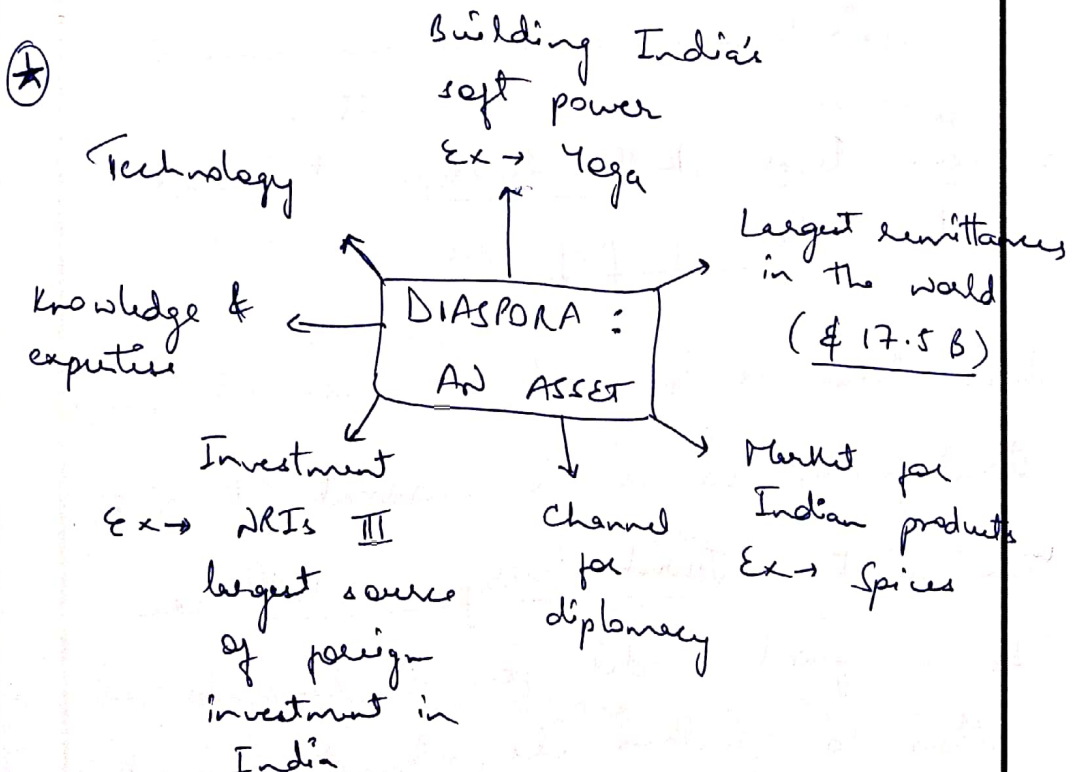
9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has the largest diaspora among all the countries of the world (17.5M)
— UN World Migration Report 2019

Out of this, the biggest chunk goes to Gulf, especially countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, etc. They not only send back home remittances, but are also a source of India's cultural power.



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(*) CHALLENGES

(1) Unstable political conditions.
India had to evacuate its citizens from ~~S~~ Yemen due to ongoing civil war in 2018

(2) Domestic laws discriminating against migrant workers
Ex → Nitaqat system (SA)

(3) Anti - migrant sentiments world over

(4) Rising extremism.
They often transmit radical ideas back home. Ex → Kerala recruits in ISIS

(5) Low - level skill development, and thus low - paying jobs

Thus, there is a need to use diaspora strategically so as to convert it into an asset. Jewish lobby in USA can be a good model for India to follow to further its interest in strategically imp. Guly

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10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

World Food Program is a member of UN Developmental group, with its headquarters in Rome. It has been taking care of supplying food to hunger-stricken areas for past many decades.

Its genesis lies in the observations made by then-FAO chief about the conditions of poverty & hunger world over in general, and war-affected areas in particular.

Thus, FAO, UN & IFAD came together in 1960s to launch WFP: world's largest humanitarian organisation now. Its major objectives are:

① To aim for achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by 2030.

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② To provide food aid to people suffering from poverty world over

③ To deal with micronutrient deficiency, i.e., hidden hunger

* INDIA & WFP

① India's Mid-day meal programme is world's biggest school nutrition program. WFP is playing an important role in its implementation.

② Campaigning for food-participation so as to deal with hidden hunger

③ Providing relief in drought & famine stricken areas. Ex → Orissa's Kalahandi district

④ Helped during large-scale disasters. Ex → Kerala floods (2018)

Recently, WFP received Nobel Peace Prize 2020 for its unstoppable pursuit towards human well-being, marking its pivotal role in fighting hunger.

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11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Press Freedom Index 2019 has ranked India among bottom-most bucket, even behind areas like Sudan & Yemen. This shows the global outlook against the civil society curbs being placed in India.

Due to Art. 370 abrogation, internet shutdowns remained in place for most part of the year. The detention of CAA-NRC activists under UAPA, 1967 attracted global outcry. The killing of journalists like Gauri Lankesh or their detention for being Urban Naxals added to the long list of such actions. The cherry on the top is new FCRA rules, leading to shutting down of many humanitarian org. like Amnesty International.

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⊛ SHRINKING SPACE FOR DISSENT

① Against freedom of speech & expression (A.19)

② Recently, Kerala HC ruled that internet is a fundamental right for realisation of all other rights

③ Atmosphere of fear, leading to retreat of civil society

④ Government taking advantage of COVID to get bills passed in the Parliament without proper deliberations. This is giving rise to new movements. Ex → Farmers' movement against recent farm bills

⊛ MERIT BASED ACTION AGAINST MISCREANTS

① Maintaining law & order is a sovereign function. Thus, govt. had to take action against people

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harming public property. Ex → CAA - NRC protests

② UAPA, 1967 necessary to deal with anti-national elements. Also, there are strong checks & balances, thus no misuse.

③ FRs can't be entertained at the cost of other people's FRs. For ex → Shaheen Bagh protests were clashing with fundamental right of movement (A. 19) of other common people.

Thus, it can be safely said that Indian democracy has sufficient checks to prevent misuse of power. Curbs are necessary to maintain an orderly existence.

However, govt. needs to indulge more with civil society org. so as to allay their fears & make them useful partners in the governance of the country.

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12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

PMO was setup in 1964 under Lal Bahadur Shastri administration. Starting as the PM's administrative office, it slowly acquired life & blood of its own.

The credit for making PMO the powerful institution it is today goes to Indira Gandhi, who believed in personal oversight of the administration. Later due to coalition politics, its importance increased even more. However, it got a new shot of life during Modi govt, due to his maxim of 'Minimum govt, Maximum governance'.

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* PMO as a multi-faceted player

① Getting best officers from all depts. to oversee functioning of all the ministries

② Even the NSA reports to PMO

③ Nuclear command & control authority placed under it

④ Major defence decisions. Ex → Uri & Balakot strike

⑤ Major foreign policy decisions, by appointing envoys on diff. regions or matters. Ex → Summit diplomacy a brainchild of PMO

⑥ Oversight mechanism extended upto state level. Ex → PRAGATI portal

* IMPLICATIONS :-

① Turf wars between various ministries & PMO

② Friction between centre & state machineries

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③ Emergence as parallel decision-making centre.

④ No legal or constitutional mandate

⑤ This ambiguity helps it in extending its jurisdiction as per the contingencies of the time. However, once extended, it's difficult to roll back

⑥ Tendencies towards authoritarianism.

Hence, it is said that PMO should paddle governance-ship, rather than steering it through entire administrative machinery. There needs to be sufficient balancing between diff. ministries & the PMO.

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13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In the words of Bhikhu Parekh, "India is a case of judicial co-governance." Though the constitution has maintained separation of powers, Art. 142 gives the judiciary powers to do complete justice.

Judiciary in India has given many significant judgements to maintain accountability in governance

1. Social audit of MNREGA
2. CBI to be an independent org., and not Centre's 'Caged Parrot'
3. NRC in Assam
4. RTI judgement
5. Cancelling coal-block allocation & pushing for better auction mechanism.

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Also, it has mainstreamed HR jurisprudence by enunciating following principles:

1. Right to privacy (K.S. Puttaswamy case)
2. Right to internet (Shirin Fathima v/s Kerala)
3. Right to environment (Enviro-legal authority of India v/s UoI)
4. Encounter-killings in Hashimpura massacre

Hence, judiciary has helped in plugging loopholes which existed due to faulty legislative or executive processes. It not only strengthened people's trust in the government, but also acted as a check on other two organs of the government.

However, this is not without its own share of problems like:

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① Judicial activism turning into judicial adventurism

② Often seen as perpetuating itself at the cost of other two organs of govt.

③ Of all the organs of govt, judiciary is least accountable & transparent. Thus, it can't propound theories it doesn't follow itself

④ Against separation of powers

⑤ Leads to rise in PILs, causing burden over already stretched courts

Thus, there is a need to lay down proper standards of judicial activism, so that it doesn't turn into judicial overreach.

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14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15
न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Under Art. 129 & 215, the Constitution has provided for power of contempt to SC & HCs respectively.

Though the constitution doesn't explicitly define contempt, it's defined in the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 as follows :

① Civil : Contravention of court's orders wilfully. Ex → not appearing in the court even after summons are issued

② Criminal : Obstruction of justice, or judicial processes in any manner. It also includes activities which scandalizes court's authority

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* IMPORTANCE OF CONTEMPT POWERS

① Upholds the sanctity of the court
② Helps in smooth administration of justice
③ Maintains people's trust in judiciary
④ Necessary to get executive follow its orders, by threatening them for its contempt.

However, in recent times, it has increasingly come under radar for being 'excessive, colonial-era & redundant' in a democratic country like India.

The reasons for its redundancy are :-

① Modelled on British-era laws, when Britain itself has repealed it
② Against freedom of speech (A19)
③ Very wide & ambiguous provisions, may result into unprincipled application

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Q Reason for conflict between judiciary & executive

S Even Law Commission in its report recommended to repeal it

In the words of Justice Ravindran,
"Judges, like other people, can't demand respect. They have to earn it"

Thus, there is a need to reform this law as per present times & lay down written rules for its objective application.

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15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue.
(250 words) 15

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Custodial violence means torture, rape, death, etc. happening in police or judicial custody. In India, it accounts for 75% of custodial deaths.

* Legal Concerns Associated

1. Against right to life & dignity (A. 21)
2. Against Human rights, which UDHR explicitly prohibits inhuman torture & India is a signatory to it
3. Lack of evidence, and consequently, data
4. Lack of witnesses
5. Very low conviction rate due to systematic bias in favour of accused policemen

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* CHALLENGES IN CURBING CUSTODIAL VIOLENCE

① Often goes unreported due to family being afraid of further victimization

② No compulsory medical examination, thus hard to prove its existence

③ Lack of witnesses & evidence made the process practically immune from trial.

④ Citizens can't sue the policemen responsible for such incident, only govt. has such powers

⑤ Culture of police high-handedness in India

⑥ People glorify such instant justice.

* ADDRESSING THIS ISSUE

① Ratify the UN Convention against Torture & make it into a law as early as possible

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② Lay down proper standards for police accountability

③ Set up Police Complaints Authority (Prakash Singh Judgement)

④ Follow due process during arrest & custody. Ex → informing next of kin, medical examination, etc. (DK ~~Vadhwa~~ Basu judgement)

⑤ Ensure swift trial & effective justice in such case so as to set a precedent.

Hence, police needs to be transformed into a state agency to a service agency. Policemen need proper HR training as well as professional training for dealing with accused persons better.

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16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples. **(250 words) 15**

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

According to II ARC,

Monopoly + Discretion − Accountability = Corruption

Thus, accountability is the only balancer in governance process, in order to keep it legitimate & honest.

Civil society has played an important role in maintaining this accountability. Be it the Mazdoor Kisan Sangharsh Samiti which ultimately brought RTI or the Association for Democratic Reforms for electoral transparency, Civil society organisations (CSOs) have played a crucial role.

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* Civil society interventions

Confrontation

- India against Corruption → Lokpal Act, 2013
- Nirbhaya case → Amendments to Juvenile Justice Act
- Narmada Bachao Andolan

Engagement

- Social audits, as a result of CSO capacity-building
- RTI
- Regular consultation on bills to be tabled in the Parliament

* Role in ushering Transparency & Accountability

① E-governance made govt. programme, policies & results available online, for everyone to see

② Major initiatives like Right to Education, Right to privacy on CSO initiatives

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③ Citizens' charters, as a result of CSO demanding accountability

④ Assets & liabilities of MPs & MLAs (ADR vs UoI case)

⑤ DBT, banking with SMS, etc. helping in people gauging financial accountability

Thus, civil society & govt. acts as two aspects of the same coin; without one, other can't exist.

In India, there has been exemplary interaction between two, leading to a flourishing, yet accountable, govt.

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17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Recent World Hunger Report has placed India at 94th position, even below its neighbours like Pakistan & Bangladesh. Being one of the largest agri. producers, this situation is nothing less than a paradox.

★ The Plentifulness

① Largest producer of fruits, vegetables etc.
② II largest producer of rice & wheat
③ Largest producer of pulses
④ Major population living in rural areas & directly dependent upon agriculture. Thus, no access issues
⑤ Govt. godowns overflowing with food-grains (FCI report)
⑥ Initiatives like Mid-day meal & ICDS.

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★ The face of scarcity

① One - third of its population goes hungry every day.

② 273M people living BPL

③ Wasting of children = 20%
Stunting of children = 38%

④ 50% women anaemic

⑤ Widely prevalent situation of micronutrient deficiency (Hidden hunger)

Thus, India represents a paradoxical situation where food banks & hungry population lie side - by - side, but are not joined. Govt, as the bridge between these two, has largely failed to put an end to hunger as well as malnutrition.

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* Ways to address hunger

① Effective implementation of PDS. One nation, One ration card scheme is a right step

② Efficient targeting so as not to leave anyone behind. Ex → Aadhar

③ Food fortification for hidden hunger

④ Promoting local home-grown food.

⑤ Implementation of PDS, MDM, etc. alongwith proper monitoring

⑥ Involving civil society organisations like WFP, Akshaypatra foundation, etc.

Also, there is a need to spread awareness among people for right nutrition strategies. In order to achieve SDG-2, multi-sectoral approach is the need of the hour

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18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? (250 words) 15

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

With SC expounding Right to work as a basic fundamental right, Govt. of India brought MGNREGA as a statutory wage employment programme.

Beginning from 2005, it has made sure that wage employment become a mainstream policy objective

* WAGE EMPLOYMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION

- 273 M people in India living below poverty line
- No matter how much debt govt. gives out, wage employment is the only sustainable option
- It helps people get gainful employment

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Gainful employment

Increased purchasing power parity → Individual well-being

Increased market for goods → Economic well-being of entire society

Hence, along with basic human needs like Edu. & healthcare, wage employment is equally important for leading a fulfilling life.

---

* Wage employment program in India began from 1975, when Indira government brought food-for-work programme.

However, it was soon scrapped due to WTO conventions, in order to prevent market distortion. Later on, various other programmes like Swarnajyanti Gram Rozgar Yojana were launched.

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However, MGNREGA is different because:

1. Right to work as statutory right
2. Provision for unemployment allowance, in case a willing person doesn't get work for 15 days
3. Gram Sabha to decide nature of work to be undertaken. Thus, effective decentralisation
4. 33% reservation for women

Hence, MGNREGA is a good step in right direction to put India out of middle-income trap.

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19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Pt. Nehru used to call China as India's closest friend, giving the slogan 'Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai'. However, 1962 war caught him off-guard. Since then, the relationship has been equally paradoxical.

While Summit diplomacy between PM Modi & President Xi Jinping took place twice in Wuhan & Mamallapuram, Chinese incursions never really stopped. Post - Doklam, China is now laying its claim to Galwan Valley.

And not only India, all other countries of South - & Southeast - Asia are feeling the weight of Chinese rise. Ex → South China Sea conflicts, Senkaku island conflict, etc

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* CHALLENGES

① Compromising India's borders in North & Northeast.

② Colluding with Pak through CPEC

③ String of pearls strategy to encircle India in maritime sphere

④ Presence in almost all international fora. Ex → UNSC permanent seat

⑤ Creating new international institutions. Ex → AIIB, SCO, NDB, etc.

⑥ Threat of Chinese hegemony

⑦ Rise of two global powers in one continent, i.e., Asia might result into new - Europe

* OPPORTUNITIES

① Strengthening its military & intelligence infrastructure

② Going for harmonious relations

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with neighbours to balance China

③ Balancing China in Indo-Pacific through QUAD : a grouping of India, Australia, Japan & USA

④ Allying strategically with US to balance both Pak & China

⑤ Emerge as responsible global power in contrast with high-handed approach of China.
Ex → Hongkong & Taiwan crisis

Thus, every challenge is equally an opportunity. India only needs to tread strategically on this path to counterbalance China.

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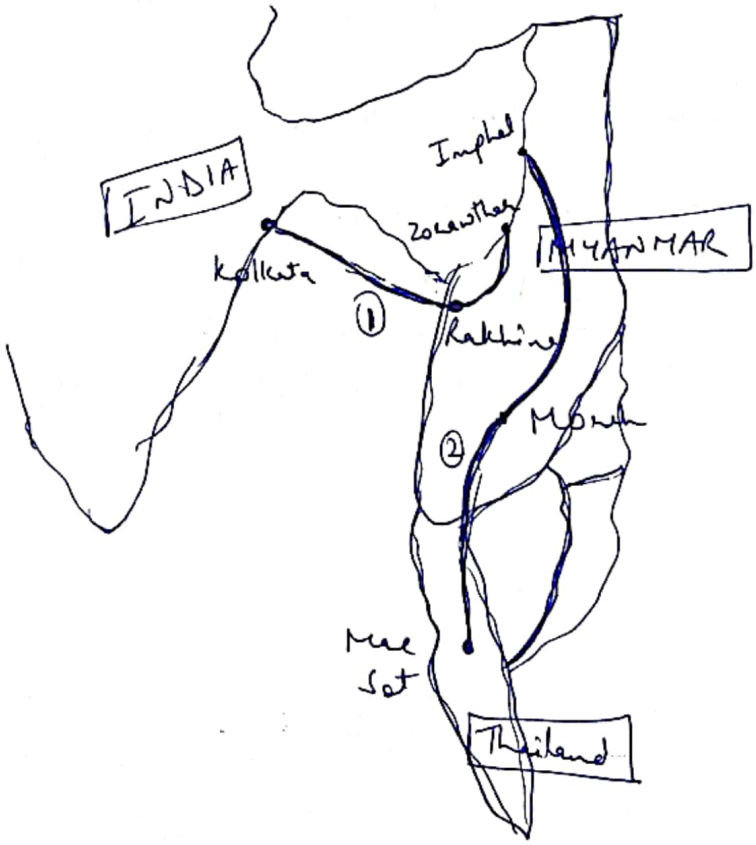
20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

South Asia inter-regional trade is only 5% of its total trade. Hence, it is often said that ~~Sh~~ South Asia is world's least integrated region & India is world's least integrated regional hegemon.



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* INITIATIVES FOR TRADE

① SAPTA : ⊙ In existence since 1990s
⊙ ~~Neo~~ Sensitive list approach

② SAFTA : ⊙ Was supposed to come into existence from 2016
⊙ Inconclusive now due to Uri attacks

③ India largest partner of Sri Lanka & Bangladesh

④ India - Nepal & India - Myanmar having free movement regime

* INITIATIVES FOR CONNECTIVITY

① Joining Kolkata to Rakhine Port, and further to Mizoram

② IMT Highway, joining S. Asia & SE - Asia

③ India provide port connectivity to both Nepal & Bhutan

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* Challenges

① No link between Pak & India, & consequently entire S-Asia

② Poor air connectivity

③ Road & railway infrastructure practically non-existent in Northeast India

④ Afghanistan largely cut-off due to hilly terrain, while most of Sri-Lankan trade is maritime only.

⑤ Lack of complimentarity due to largely similar geography

In today's world of economic inter-dependence, trade is a means for both peace & prosperity. Thus, S. Asia needs to give it its due share of concern on an urgent basis.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : [illegible]9)

Name of Candidate	SADAF CHOUDHARY		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	257547
Center	Online	Date	24th Dec, 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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Q-1:→ Hampi is aptly called 'the city carved in stone'. Elucidate the architectural & historical significance of this site.

Hampi, located in Karnataka, was named after local goddess Pampadevi. It was due to long-standing religious & cultural significance of this place that Vijaynagara Kings chose it as their capital.

* HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Already existing shrine of Goddess Pampadevi, in the form of Virupakshe Temple (10th century)
- Later on, Harihara & Bukka founded Vijaynagara empire, and made Hampi their capital city
- Built the Vitthala temple, dedicated to Lord Vishnu (13th century)
- Krishnadeva Raya later on added

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Gopurams. Also, bronze sculptures of patrons.

- Strategic importance due to Bahmani empire in the north & Portuguese in the West
- City a centre of art & culture.
  Ex → Ashtadiggajas of Krishnadeva Raya

* ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

① Virupaksha & Vitthala temples
② Dravida architecture reaching its climax phase
③ Many secular buildings, including palaces & public halls.
  Ex → Mahanavami Dibba
④ 7 lines of forts around city
⑤ State of art irrigation system. Ex → Kamalapuram tank & Hiriya canal

Thus, Hampi was both an architectural marvel & a treasure of history.

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Q-2:→ Explain how the intellectual & political work during freedom struggle contributed to erosion of myth of benevolence of the British rule.

Britishers were able to rule over India for 200 years due to their narrative like Whitemen's burden or benevolent despotism. This generated popular consent in favour of their rule.

However, Indians proved to be rational followers, and with the advent of education & prosperity, busted this myth in following ways :-

Intellectual

- Novels & essays.
  Ex → Anandmath by Bankim Chandra
- Empirical studies

Political

- Intelligentsia helping peasants during Indigo revolt
- Swadeshi movement giving

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Ex → 'Poverty & Unbritish rule in India' by Dadabhai Naoroji

- Newspapers a grand mean to expose British high-handed ness. Ex → Tilak's Kesari
- Agitation for Indian judiciary, Indianisation of civil services & military

a fillip to domestic manufacturing

- Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh massacre exposed British oppression.
- Separate electorate brought out divisive character of Britishers. Ex → Fast unto death by Gandhi-ji against Poona Pact

Thus, both intelligensia & the political leaders fought side-by-side to bring a downfall of the oppressive British rule.

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Q-3 :→ The GoI Act, 1919 not only marked major changes in British India but also equally significant responses from leadership of the national movement. Examine.

GoI Act 1919 was passed by British Parliament as a result of Montford statement of Aug' 1917, where self-rule of Indians was accepted as British policy objective.

* CHANGES IN BRITISH INDIA

① Dyarchy at province, i.e., splitting legislative subjects into reserved & transferred subjects

② Bicameral legislature at centre

③ Secretary of state to be paid from British treasury

④ Direct elections, but limited franchise

⑤ Extension of separate electorate to Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, etc.

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* Responses from leadership of National Movement

① Several leaders call them to be whitewash, and were in favour of continuing preparation for civil disobedience movement. Ex → J. Nehru

② Several wanted to participate in legislative elections scheduled for 1923. Ex → C.R. Das & M. Nehru

③ Others still wanted to carry on Gandhian constructive work like education, sanitation, etc. Ex → Rajendra Prasad

④ Muslim League welcomed the more diverse representation through separate electorates

This led to a clash between Swarajists ② & No-changers ③, leading to establishment of Swaraj Party in 1923

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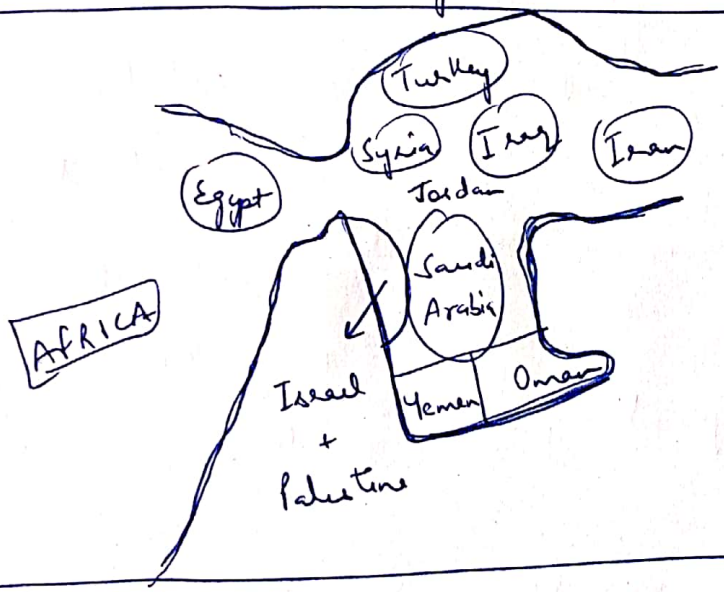
Q-4:→ Arab unity as a goal has been ever elusive to achieve. Comment.

Arabian peninsula is not only connect-ed geographically through largely similar terrain & ecosystem (deserts), but also through largely Muslim diaspora. However, unity has always remained elusive for the region.



The region consisting of West Asia, and often extending North Africa has been home to major faultlines:

① Israel - Palestine conflict

② Arab - non Arab conflict

③ Shia - sunni conflict. Ex → Iran v/s Saudi Arabia

④ Clash of civilizations. Ex → Turkey (Ottomans) v/s Arabian

The countries have fought 3 wars in their post - colonial phase, i.e., since 1945, e.g., 6 - days war, Yom Kippur war, etc.

Though they have an institutionalized cooperation mechanism called Org. of Islamic Cooperation established in 1957, it has largely been a slave to great - power politics.

However, recently signed Abraham Accords between Israel & UAE and Israel & Bahrain can usher in a new era of unity & cooperation.

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Q-5:→ Feminist ideas were crucial in shaping the emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India. Explain.
Also identify the key issues taken up during this period.

Feminism refers to the political thought which strives for gender equality, and is concerned with equitable distribution of resources & opportunities across genders.

Phase I
- Women's movements in India were largely led by men in earlier times.
  Ex → Raja Rammohan Roy against Sati

Phase II
- Later on, women participated in the national movement, but not for the sake of their own emancipation. Rather it was for the national collective good. Ex → Usha Devi running underground radio during Quit India movement.

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Phase III

Feminist ideas world over injected new consciousness among women from late 1960s. They started fighting for their own causes, and forming their own associations. Ex → Vimochana, Sakhi, etc.

* Key Issues taken up post - 1960s

1. Dowry death
2. Rape & gender violence. Ex → Mathura rape case
3. Equal opportunities. Ex → recently commissioned into army
4. Triple talaq.
5. Low sex ratio, lower educational & health status
6. Trade unions. Ex → SEWA

Thus, women's participation is essential for India becoming $5 Trillion economy by 2025 as they make 50% of population

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Q-6 :→ Social empowerment is both a pre-requisite as well as an indicator of a nation's development. Discuss with logical arguments.

Social empowerment means providing equal opportunities as well as capabilities to all sections of the society. This is the key ingredient for a vibrant & inclusive society.

* PRE-REQUISITE FOR DEVELOPMENT

① Only if all sections participate in economic activity, we would be able to generate wealth to our full potential.

Ex → Women's low participation leading to 33% less GDP world over (WEF Report)

② Vibrant society, vibrant nation.

Ex → No hate crimes, peace & stability

③ Helps in human resource development.

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Ex → SC & ST having lower health status than general category people due to their social exclusion.

(4) Human dignity is a basic human right as well as constitutional value.
Ex → Manual scavengers

* Indicator of a Nation's development

(1) Economy growing at full potential
(2) Social capital building
(3) Human resource development
(4) India becoming skill capital of the world
(5) No political polarization on the basis of caste, religion, etc.
(6) Technological development

India has always been a melting pot of different social groups & cultures. We should try to preserve this legacy if we want to be a global superpower.

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Q.7 :→ Using examples, give an account of the factors influencing the location of Aluminium industry in India. Also, highlight the importance of this industry in brief.

Aluminium is one of the most important non-ferrous metals, especially for the industrial sector. It is obtained from bauxite, after quarrying, fluxing & purifying in integrated aluminium plants.

(*) Locational factors for Aluminium Industry

① Availability of Bauxite. Ex → Orissa, MP, etc.

② Availability of electricity for melting & fluxing. Ex → Hirakud in Orissa or coal from Jharkhand

③ Presence of market nearby. Ex → BHEL, HAL in Bangalore

④ Mostly exported to neighbour countries. So, ports also important Ex → Vishakhapattanam port

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Major aluminium plant in India are located in Chhattisgarh, Orissa, AP & Karnataka.

(*) **Importance of Aluminium Industry**

(1) Substitute of iron for its low weight. Ex → aviation industry

(2) Good conductor of electricity, yet cheaper as compared to gold/silver. So, used in electrical industry

(3) Ductile & malleable, so used in construction industry. Ex → Aluminium sheets

(4) Important for household articles and other such MSMEs.

Thus, aluminium is an important mineral resource for India, and there is a need to further support it through cheap electricity, subsidised freight, etc.

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Q-8 :→ Explain the interconnectedness of Global Climate System with suitable examples.

Globe can be understood as one large interconnected system, where a slight change at one place can bring incommensurable change at some other location, much like the butterfly effect.

① The pattern of winds, i.e., atmospheric circulation is impacted by heating & cooling pattern of a given location. This, in turn, depends upon oceanic currents, insolation, etc.

② Winds help in movement of oceanic currents, both largely emulating each other's patterns

③ The rise of temperature at one place can lead to climate change at another place. Ex → El Nino causing

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floods in China & droughts in India

① Global warming due to anthropogenic emissions in North pole leading to melting of glaciers in Antarctica

② The polar jet stream splitting & scattering over USA causing weather anamolies in South Asia.

Thus, this globe is not only integrated but its systems are also interconnected. That is why, it is the responsibility of entire humanity to fight climate change.

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Q.9:- Highlight the concept of 'Atlantification' & its ecological consequences.

The term 'Atlantification' is connected with a wider phenomenon called Atlantic Meridional Oceanic Circulation (AMOC) which helps in driving global ocean conveyor belt.

- The ocean currents move as a result of thermohaline circulation.
  In the Atlantic, gulf stream moves north due to thermal gradient, & moving there gets saline. As a result, it sinks due to higher density & come back as Canary stream

- This way the entire global currents are interconnected, and move in consonance with each other. Change at one place can disrupt the entire

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system

- However, recently this AMOC is slowing down due to less temperature differential. It adversely affects the monsoons as well as other oceanic & atmospheric circulations, known as Atlantification.

* Consequences → Disruption in monsoon

- Affecting the high lattitude ecology equally, due to temper-ature disturbances
- Adversely affecting the flora & fauna of Atlantic ocean
  Ex → Halopelagic masses

There is a need to urgently set in action a contingency plan so as to prevent such occurrences in future with global cooperation.

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Q-10 :→ Identifying the factors which affect the salinity of ocean bodies, discuss the reasons behind relatively higher salinity of N. Sea, Arabian Sea & Red Sea.

Salinity of oceans is defined as the amount of salt present (in grams) per unit litre of water (g/L). A water with salinity about 35 ppt is said to be saline water.

* Factors affecting salinity of oceans

① Rate of evaporation, which depends upon insolation, location, etc.

② Rate of freshwater influx, through rivers or melting glaciers

③ Winds, as they bring ocean currents for mixing together

④ Location of the body, since enclosed seas are usually more saline

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⊛ Reasons for relatively higher salinity

① North Sea : Though located at higher lattitude, gulf stream brings saline water in large quantities

② Arabian Sea : Its enclosed nature & location in tropics, leading to higher evaporation. Also, hardly any freshwater inflows

③ Red Sea : No freshwater influx, enclosed nature, high temperature

However, high salinity might be harmful for general flora & fauna, but it often gives rise to unique biodiversity
Ex → Salt - tolerant corals in Red Sea

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Q-11 :→ Comment on the significance of the Sangam literature as a source of understanding history of that period.

Sangam literature is a collection of Tamil works compiled during three Sangams organised by Pandyan kings of Madurai. Although their precise historical period is not known, they are usually attributed to 3 BCE – 3 AD

* Significance of Sangam Literature

① Historical : ○ Tells about the kings, battles fought by them and their satraept.

○ Tells about administrative systems of those times

② Social : ○ Tells about the society, prevalent rituals & customs

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- Condition of women miserable.
- Sati prevalent
- Love marriages allowed

(3) Economic : ⊙ Land major source of revenue & wealth
⊙ Divided into 5 types depending upon its fertility. Ex → Marudam, palani, etc.

⊙ Trade in spices, ivory, etc.

(4) Culture : ⊙ People pretty religious, respect for priests
⊙ Harvest festivals common

⊙ Folklores about heroic deeds, valiant warriors, etc.

⊙ Inscriptions & votive records also common, people paying generously for the charities

(5) Literature : ⊙ A source of Tamil grammar
⊙ Masterpiece in poetry

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- Tamil language developed out of such Sangams

Sangam literature is compiled as 12 books, the earlier seven of which are also called as Tevaram. They are not only rich source of history, but also a literary masterpiece of Tamil.

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Q-12 :→ Explain the significance of role played by Sardar Patel in pre- and post-independent India. In what ways can Sardar Patel & Bismarck be compared?

Born into the princely state of Gujrat, Sardar Patel ultimately brought their unification into new-born nation of India. He not only merged 565 princely states into Indian union, but also inculcated the idea of oneness in them.

* Sardar Patel in pre-independence period

① Active participant of Kheda Satyagraha when he came into contact with Gandhiji

② Organised Provincial Congress Committee in Bombay, sustaining it with his own income as a lawyer.

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③ Organised Bardoli Satyagraha, where the women granted him title of 'Sardar'

④ Prepared National Economic Program at Karachi Session in 1929, while presiding over it. It remained the basic Congress program for all the coming years till independence

* Post-independence India & Sardar Patel

① Appointed as Deputy PM, home minister & also headed ministry of Information & broadcasting for some time

② Instrumental in maintaining post-partition peace in western India

③ Important member of Constituent Assembly.

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4. Brough unification of 565 princely states into Union of India.
5. Liberation of Goa from Portuguese (Operation Polo) & storming off troops of Nizam of Hyderabad.

* **Sardar Patel & Bismarck**

1. O.V. Bismarck was minister of German Emperor Kaiser William III, while Patel was a minister of democratic cabinet
2. Both brought unification of their respective nations
3. Bismarck followed a policy of Blood & iron while Sardar Patel was more pragmatic & pacific.

Thus, Sardar Patel can properly be called as the architect of free India, and the iron-man of India.

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Q-13:→ The political mobilization in princely states was not a sudden phenomenon but a gradual process with links to national movement. Discuss with examples.

~~Britishers India was divided~~

India under Britishers was divided into 2 categories : the British provinces (67% of area) & the princely states (33% of area). The national movement in both these categories was simultaneous but different

* Political mobilization in Princely States

① The seeds of anti-colonialism was sown from the very beginning when Tipu Sultan of Mysore or Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Punjab were against British rule.

② However, the weak position of native rulers & military as well as

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economic superiority of British kept the native rulers on their backfoot.

③ With the formation of Congress, the wave of nationalism spread across princely states as well. However, Congress was more focussed on British provinces & didn't want to attract new resistance from princes

④ With coming of Gandhiji on the national scene, his Satyagraha technique found many takers in princely states. Ex → Peasants of Kheda in Gujarat crossed over to progressive state of Baroda during Satyagraha.

⑤ With growing links of national movement, Nehru addressed an

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all - India conference of Princely states in 1927. Steadily, this gave rise to Prajamandal movement.

⑥ After years of apathy, it was finally decided in Congress session of 1939 (Tripuri) to include Prajamandal movement within the folds of Congress - led movement

⑦ Enthusiastic participation in Quit India movement.

Thus, princely states equally played their role in Indian national movement, ultimately becoming a part of the Indian Union post - independence.

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Q-14 :→ How did the spectre of spread of communism outside Europe & responses to it vitiate world peace in the aftermath of WW II ? Discuss.

World war III is known as the worst humanitarian crisis this earth has ever seen. However, despite so much loss & blood-letting, the peace remained elusive, and the world enter into a new Cold-War era

* Factors leading to Cold War

- Rise of communism in Russia
- Wave of anti-colonialism in III-world countries; They ultimately got attracted to communism
- Decline in British hegemony, and rise of USA as global superpower representing capitalist class.

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* Instances vitiating world peace during Cold War

① Suez canal crisis (1956), when Israel & Britain blocked Suez route for the Egypt. In this case, Russia threatened to intervene in support of its ally, Egypt.

② Formation of military alliances like NATO, CENTO by capitalist world while Warsaw pact by communists

③ Cuban missile Crisis (1962), when the Russian & American forces came upto the brink of nuclear war

④ Wars in Korean peninsula, Vietnam, etc. inevitably got divided along ideological lines

⑤ Arms race as well as technological race in space. Ex→ Apollo Mission of NASA was for gaining primary

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over ROSCOSMOS.

However, it was not all - conflicts only. There were golden instances of peace occuring during tough times :

① Rise of non - aligned movement (1961) so that countries don't have to become followers of one camp or the other

② Arms control agreements. Ex → START doctrine between USA & USSR

③ Nuclear non - proliferation regime. Ex → NPT in 1972

Thus, the cold war divided the world into two camps for around 50 years, only ending with collapse of USSR in 1991

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Q-15: States in the NER, as they stand today, are a result of multiple phases of reorganisation. Analyse.

Northeast India represents a paradoxical situation. On one hand, it is a land of unparalleled natural beauty, on the other, it is a region of unending hostilities & conflicts.

Post the state reorganisation commission (1956) recommendations of linguistic reorganisation, the voices for north-eastern reorganisation grew louder. The reasons for this were varied:

① Ethnic diversity. Ex → Nagas, Mizos

② Linguistic factors. Ex → Bangla-speaking population often targeted by Assamese population.

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③ Scarcity of resources. Ex → Assam took advantage of flat terrain, while other peripheral states were left lurching.

④ Long history of resistance. Ex → Naga national movement dating back to 1919.

* Reorganisation of Northeast region

① 1947 : ○ State of Assam
○ Princely states of Manipur & Tripura

② 1963 : Nagaland carved out of Assam

③ 1975 : Sikkim incorporated into India

④ 1972 : ○ Manipur & Tripura elevated to states
○ UTs of Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram
○ Meghalaya upgraded to state from sub-state

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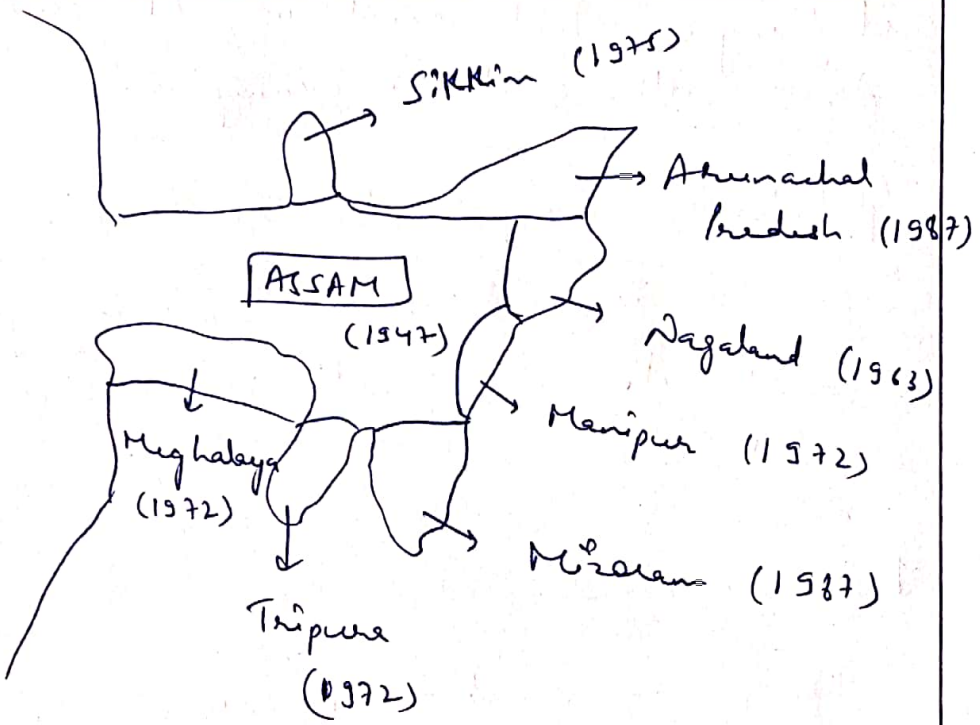
5 1987 : Statehood to AP & Mizoram



Thus, Northeast India represents the federal equilibrium that Indian union maintains by accommodating various regional aspirations & ~~identities~~. identities.

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Q-16 :→ Although globn has enriched the Indian culture, it has also exacerbated many challenges which exist in 21st century. Assess with suitable examples.

Globalisation refers to contraction in space & time dimensions, bringing the world closer as well as faster together.

In India, globalisation became a mainstream phenomenon post-LPG reforms of 1991. It has not only brought global culture to India, but has also taken Indian culture to the globe.

(*) Globalisation enriching Indian culture

① Proliferation of brands for consumer goods, apparels, etc.

Ex → Walmart setting shops in India

② Media becoming more diverse.

Ex → Netflix culture

③ Cosmopolitanism of lifestyle.

Ex → Hanging out with friends, solo trips, etc.

④ Expanding culinary choices.

Ex → Mexican food, Domino's culture, etc.

* Exacerbating new challenges

① Feminisation of poverty.

With men moving out of villages for employment opportunities, females are often left behind for low-paying jobs

② Casualization of labour.

Ex → Rising platform workers / gig economy leaving workers vulnerable due to informal jobs

③ Dark web & pornography.

Rising crime and people falling prey to transnational organised networks,

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esp. the vulnerable children

④ Decline in social capital

Real-life interaction replaced by digital interaction

⑤ Political instability due to increasing interference in country's electoral system. Ex → Cambridge Analytica

Thus, globalization is a double-edged sword. It's the joint responsibility of government, civil society & the citizens to make it a boon for the society, and not a bane.

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Q-17:→ Modernization in the context of India has to be seen differently from the West. Explain the statement with reference to impact of modernization on traditional institutions & activities.

Modernization refers to upgradation of existing systems/institutions in accordance with the changing times. However, it is a culturally-relative term, meaning different things for different people.

* Modernisation in West

① Secularisation, i.e., decreasing impact of religion on day-to-day lives

② Urbanisation ③ Industrialisation

④ Increasing autonomy for individuals, i.e., community not judging any individual's behaviour

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⑤ Democratic political system
⑥ Science & technology reigning supreme
⑦ Proliferation of IT

* **Modernisation in India**

India has always been an exception. It has been a land of diversity, yet inclusive in nature, holding together different world perspectives.

However, it has not been unaffected by modernisation, albeit in a slightly different ways from the rest of the world :

① Traditional Institutions : ⊙ Religion still continue to guide our lives
⊙ Caste credentials still matter, though not in the public sphere anymore due to right to equality.

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- Nuclear families going back to being joint families for the sake of child-rearing

(2) Activities : - Increasing participation of women in economic activities, however still low-paid
- Double burden of work
- Economy moved to service sector, leapfrogging the industrial sector as in the West.

(3) Science : - Making great strides but still backward-looking
- Traditional medicinal systems still popular.

Thus, modernisation & traditions have co-existed in India since time immemorial and continue to doing so.

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Q. 13 :- The term NE doesn't convey the cultural diversity of the region which still remains largely unexplored. Examine.

Northeast India includes the 7 - Sisters states and Sikkim. It has been always a mosaic of different cultures, but is largely suffering from the dictum of 'out of sight, out of mind'.

* Cultural diversity of Northeast

① Part of two biogeographic provinces viz. tropical & palearctic

② Four biodiversity hotspots from UNESCO
Ex → Nokrek in Meghalaya

③ Forest wealth of Assam, Himalayan mountains of Arunachal Pradesh, Purvanchal ranges in Manipur & Mizoram

④ Numerous rivers & related flora - fauna

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All this gives rise to very different cultures on all sides of geographical features viz. :

1. Majuli island in Assam having Naam-ghars for Kirtans
2. Naga festivals of Hornbill, showing their diversity among tribes like Ao, Konyak, etc.
3. Matriarchal culture of Meghalaya
4. Manipuri festivals of Lai haroba
5. Classical dances like Sankirtana, Sattariya as well as theatrics like Bhaona.

* **Reasons for being largely explored**

1. Disturbances due to ethnic movements
2. Difficult terrain
3. Lack of connectivity
4. Climatic factors
5. Low population
6. Low focus by the government
7. Low private sector participation

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* **Way forward**

① Regional connectivity through UDAN 3.0 as well as international component of UDAN

② NITI Aayog developing detailed project reports for tourism keeping in mind sustainable development objectives

③ Incentives to private sector. Ex → Tax breaks

④ PMKVY used for skill development in tourism sector for local youth

⑤ Using NE - Venture capital fund for tourism - related infrastructure development.

Thus, there is a need to shift our focus towards sustainable & inclusive tourism to bring out the best of Northeast India.

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Q-19: The Tibetan Plateau, Known as the Water Tower of Asia, plays an imp. role in system of Monsoon over Indian sub-continent. Explain.

Tibetan plateau, located at an altitude of 6000m, is one of the highest plateaus in the world. It is the largest water-source outside the poles, and thus is known as the 'Third Pole'.

* **Tibetan Plateau's role in Monsoon**

① Withdrawal of Subtropical Westerly Jet stream to the south of Tibetan plateau creates the conditions for setting in of monsoon

② When low-pressure area is created in north-India, monsoon winds rushed into fill it up. Tibetan

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plateau prevents these winds from crossing Indian sub-continent into Central Asia. Thus, they cause rain in nother ganga plains

③ Heating of Tibetan plateau due to its exceptional height creates a low pressure condition, and helps in intensifying the Mascarene High lying besides Madagascar.

④ Source of rivers, from where water gets evaporated to bring precipitation.

* Tibetan Plateau as Water Tower of Asia

- 10 largest rivers of Asia. Ex → Yangtze, Ganga
- Largest glaciers in the sub-continent. Ex → Siachen
- Helps in containing Monsoon in the sub-continent

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Thus, Tibetan plateau has a pre-eminent position in the climatic conditions of South Asia. However, there is a need to check ever increasing global warming, if we want to sustain it in its natural environment.

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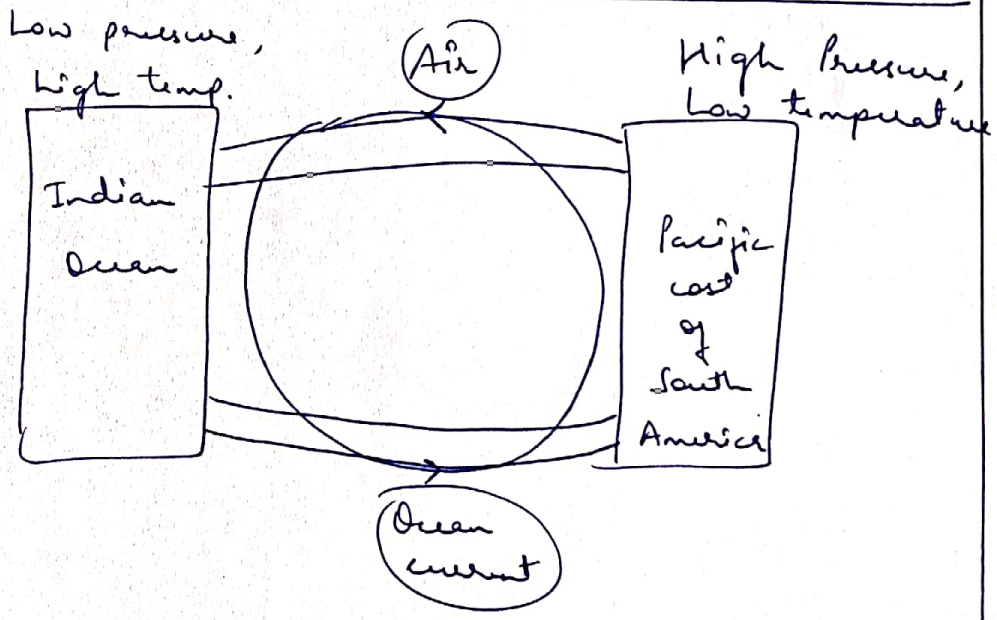
Q-20 : What is Walker circulation ? Highlight its impact on global climate.
How is it affected by emergence of ENSO ?

Walker circulation refers to the flow of air from equator to the tropics on both sides of the hemispheres. It is one of the most important factors in determining global climatic conditions.



- In Summers of northern hemisphere, i.e., June - August, a low pressure area develops over Indian ocean due to high insolation from sun.

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- This results in movement of winds from South American west coast towards Indian ocean.
- They pick up moisture on their way & cause monsoonal rains in India & other south - Asian countries
- Its air - component is known as the Walker cell, while the corresponding oceanic circulation also takes place.

* **Impact on global climate**

1. Monsoon in S. Asia & SE - Asia
2. Drought - like conditions in South America
3. Upwelling of cold currents, making South American waters exceptionally nutritious
4. Also govern the climatic conditions of Australia, Africa & China.
   Ex → Somali jet for Africa

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* **Effect of ENSO**

- Sometimes, cold water on Peruvian coast is replaced by warm water, a phenomenon known as El-Nino
- It reverses the air circulation, i.e., inverted Walker cell, and it is known as Southern oscillation
- This causes rains in South America, while S. Asia & Australia goes dry. Also, floods in China are a result of ENSO

Thus, global climatic system is an interconnected entity, and a slight change in one of its components result into change in global climatic patterns.

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